PO OTH STIMSTERS OF

Whereas the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of Law-rence, Stone, & Co., of Massachusetts, amongst other things, report that \$57,000 were placed in the hands of certain parties to secure the passage at the last season of the House of a law to reduce the duty on foreign insports; and whereas such report had found its way into the public journals, implicating some members of the present Congress; therefore

ed, That a committee of five members be appointed to inquire investigate said charge, and ascertain whether any member, or employee of the present House was connected with the ment of said mosey; and, if it shall so appear, the perty shall ed by the committee and have an opportunity of appearing be

Mr. STANTON said he would accept it with a slight

Mr. STANTON said he would accept it with a slight modification.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, declined longer to yield the floor. He deprecated the partisan charges made against the republican party, and avowed himself opposed to raising a committee to investigate any charge against a member of the House, unless that member was brought face to face with his accuser.

Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, said it was remarkable that the gentlemen had not called for this committee earlier. Why had they sat in their scats when the resolution in regard to the Clerk was introduced without raising their voice against the corruption practised at the last session, and set an example to the present?

Mr. GROW said the resolution for the Fort Snelling sale involved no person by name.

Mr. LETCHER replied that neither did the present case. So far as the Clerk was concerned the name was called there. Why did he not take that case?

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, said that in the resolution relating to the Clerk, the party was named; that relating to the sale of Fort Snelling was based upon no imputation upon the character of any gentleman.

Mr. LETCHER said the gentleman had raised his objection in one case because the party was named; in another because he was not named. He would say to the gentleman that a more unfounded charge had never been made upon any officer than that which was made by the proceedings in regard to the sale of Fort Snelling. He would leave the investigation to proceed, and see how nearly his predictions would be verified.

Mr. SMITH, of Illinois, said that the resolution did not cast any reflection upon any man. He felt it due to himself to say that he knew a great deal in reference to that sale. He had never said, nor did he say now, that the Secretary of War had done anything wrong in that matter; but he felt, from the knowledge which he had on the subject, that the case required investigation. He had signified to the chairman of that committee that he would tell his story. He thought there was something wrong in relati

him.

Mr. LETCHER (resuming) opposed the mode of proceeding proposed by the gentleman from Ohio. He preferred that adopted by the last session of Congress as more simple, direct, and likely to lead to a result. Let the committee be appointed; let them summon their witnesses, proceed with their investigation, keep a fair record, and report the facts and such recommendations as they may think proper. In conclusion, Mr. L. submitted the following substitute for the resolutions under consideration.

Resolved. That a committee of five members be appointed to investing the charges preferred against the members and officers of the has ongress, growing out of the disbursement of any sum of money by awrence, Rone, & Os., of Rodon, or other persons, and report the fact and evidence to the House, with such recommendations as they may com proper, with authority to send for persons and papers.

his substitute,

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, obtained the floor, and demanded the previous question.

The previous question being sustained, and the question being taken on the amendment of Mr. Davis, of Maryland, it was agreed to—yeas 120, nays 77.

The question recurring upon the substitute offered by Mr. Larches, of Virginia, the question was taken, and it was adopted—ayes 120, noes not counted.

The question recurring upon the adoption of the preamble,

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, by unanimous consent, with

OBSAMUS B. MATTESON.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, then submitted the following solution as a question of privilege:

Whereas, at the last session of Congress, a select committee of this House reported the following resolutions, to wit:

"Resolved, That Ossawrs B. Marrason, a member of this House from the State of New York, did incite parties deeply interested in the passage of a joint resolution for construing the less Moines grant thave here and use a large sum of money and other valuable considerations corruptly for the purpose of procuring the passage of said joint resolution through the House.

"Resolved, That Ossawn B. Microsoph in dealth in the said of the purpose of procuring the passage of said joint resolution through the House.

siderations corruptly for the purpose of procuring the passage of said joint resolution through the House.

"Resolved. That Omesaure B. Mayreson, in declating that a large number of the members of this House had associated themselves together and pledged themselves cach to the other not to yote for any law or resolution granting money or lands, unless they were paid for it, has falsely and unjustly assailed and defamed the character of this House, and has proved himself unworthy to be a member of the House from the islate of New York, be, and is hereby, expelled thereform."

"Resolved, That Omesaure B. Mayreson, a member of this House from the islate of New York, be, and is hereby, expelled thereform."

And said committee also reported the facts upon which said resolutions were predicated, which were published with the reports of the House; and whereas the first of said resolutions was adopted by the House of Representatives on the 27th of February last by a vote of 145 ayes to 17 noes, and the raid second resolution was adopted by the House on the same day without a division; and whereas the said Mayreson is an empter of this House, and the thouse was the said Mayreson is a member of this House, with the impurision conveyed by the passage of the two first of the foregoing resolutions still upon him, and without having been subsequently re-elected by his constituents; therefore,

Resolved, That Omeanus B. Mayreson, a member of this House from the State of New York, be, and is hereby, expelled from this House.

Mr., HARRIS remarked that as he did not see the gen-Monday next.

Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, hoped the gentlen

would make it Monday a week.

Mr. HARRIS did so.

Mr. BENNETT, of New York, remarked that the member had been called home by sickness in his family, and it would, perhaps, be as well to leave the matter until Mr. HARRIS said they would give him ample time

Mr. HARRIS said they would give him ample time, and called the previous question.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, offered a resolution, which was read for information, calling for the printing of all the evidence taken by the select committee of the last Congress which had not been printed.

Mr. SEWARD, of Georgia, moved that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HARRIS remarked that the resolutions were properly before the body, and were predicated upon their action.

of the resolution was postponed until Monday week.

CAMA FOR INFORMATION.

Mr. QUITMAN, of Mississippi, from the Commi Military Affairs, reported the following resolutions; were unanimously adopted: August, 1856, to accertain and repo

That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to commit his House a copy of the report of J. Ross Brown, speci-bledian department, on the late Indian wars in Oregon as

READY, of Tennessee, moved that when the adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Monda which motion was agreed to—yeas 100, nays 89.

otion of Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, the Ho

table.

The first bill taken up was Senate bill for the relief of George P. Marsh; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Senate bill to detach Selma, in the State of Alabama from the collection district of New Orleans, and make it sport of delivery within the collection district of Mobile was next taken up, and referred to the Committee or

bill for the relief of William Clay Jennings and

others was next taken up.

Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, called for the reading of the

bill; which, being read,
Mr. BLISS, of Ohio, moved that the House adjourn;
which motion was agreed to—ayes 84, noes 55.
And then, at 20 minutes past 4 o'clock, the House adjourned till Monday next.

CARD.—Those of our customers who have open accounts upon our books are hereby notified that the same will ade off up to the 26th inst., and respectively presented preparato a settlement on or about the first of the naw year, must be obvious to all that the peculiar condition of monetary are readers it obligatory upon us to urge prompt and speedy colons, and, by so doing, we pressure no spolegy will be necessary, as 24—3tav4#

WASHINGTON CITY

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 16, 1858.

CONGRESS-FRIDAY. The Senate did not sit to-day.

House of Representatives .- The House refused its the Senate extending the time for the operation of the act amending the naval efficiency act to the 16th of April next. Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, offered a series to investigate certain allegations relating to the pas- policy, but it by no means follows that in so doing the sage of the amended tariff act of 1857. Numerous resolution offered by Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, autherizing an investigation, was adopted by the House as a substitute for all others. Mr. Harris, of Illinois, offered a resolution to expel Orsamus B. Matteson, of New York, from the House, the consideration of which was postponed until Monday week. Resolutions were adopted calling upon the Secretaries of War and of the Interior for information in relation to expenses on account of Indian wars in Oregon and Washington Territories. The House then adjourned until Monday.

1850 AND 1858.

In the discussion which occurred in the House or Thursday, on the subject of the neutrality laws, the authority of Daniel Webster was invoked in order to prove that an American citizen might lawfully emigrate to another country and take his arms with him. We have not observed that this position has been controverted in the recent debate on that subject, and we have no purpose to controvert it now. The question which is presented in the Walker case is the question of an illegal expedition set on foot in the United States against a friendly nation, and not the question of the right of a peaceful citizen, or a company of citizens, to emigrate to a new home in a foreign land. We have frequent arrivals in the United States of ship-loads of immigrants who intend to become permanent residents here, and who prove their peaceful purposes by their acts. But if those ship-loads were to land here, as the company of Walker landed at Nicaragua, we think that the apologists for Walker would themselves be surprised if it should be attempted to justify their conduct by an appeal to the right of emigration. If any one seeks the authority of Mr. Webster on this precise case, we venture to commend to his attention an extract from the senatorial record of 1850. In May of that year the Hon. Mr. Yulee, senstor from Florida, offered the following resolution :

" Resolved, That the President of the United States be "Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate whether any, and what information has been received by the executive depart-ment respecting an alleged military expedition against the island of Cuba, and to communicate to the Senate copies of all correspondence and orders relative thereto."

To which Mr. Walker, of Wisconsin, offered an mendment in the words following :

"And that he be requested to inform the Senate by what authority he has sent an armed vessel or vessels for the suppression of such insurrection, if such be the

In the discussion which grew out of this resolu tion, Mr. Webster said :

tion, Mr. Webster said:

"But now let us come to the direct question. What is it that is complained of? It is said that the President of the United States has directed a portion of the naval armament of the country to the coast of Cuba for a certain specific purpose; and if the facts are as they are generally believed to be, for a purpose not only perfectly legal and perfectly constitutional to be executed on the part of the Executive of the government, but a purpose made his especial duty by a positive statute. If there is any case, it is a case of this kind. A military expedition has been fitted out, or begun to be fitted out, in the United States, to act against the island of Cuba, now belonging to the Spanish government; and it is not material, if such be the fact, if it be fitted out, or begun to be fitted out or prepared, according to the language of the statute, in the United States, whether by the citizens of the United States or by others. The law prevents the thing being done in the United States. Now, I suppose that whatever action the President has taken on this subject is founded upon information that this is a military expedition prepared and set on foot in the United States, in whole or in part. Well, then, if that be so, the law makes it his express duty, wherever he can exert the military and naval power within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, to exert it to defeat such an expedition. And, in the next place, if a United States vessel is found on the coast of Cuba intending to violate this law of the country by helping to carry on a military expedition against Cuba, that vessel is just as much within the jurisdiction of the United States—for that is the word of statute—as if she lay in the Potomac river.'

It appears to us that these views of Mr. Webster apply to the case of the Walker expedition far better than any ideas he may have had on the right of emigration. There was no action, we believe, in the Senate, on Mr. Yulee's resolution, and no change seems to have been thought necessary in the neurality laws in order to exclude the construction placed upon them by Mr. Webster. The President. therefore, is not only sustained in his view of the neutrality laws by the broad doctrines of Mr. Webster, but here is a case where the attention of Congress had been directly called to the subject, and where Congress had neglected to interfere to prevent any future interpretacion of the laws such as is now omplained of in Congress. We are glad to observe that even those who repudiate the construction of the laws here given by Mr. Webster, demand, for the mest part, no repeal of these laws, and venture upon no defence of those who violate them. As to what onstitutes a violation of them, we hardly see how pinions can differ. If Walker's expedition against Nicaragua is not such an expedition as the laws forbid, it is difficult to imagine an expedition which would be thus forbidden. The whole subject is now before the appropriate committees of Congress, and from the debate which it has already elicited, as well as from the general tone of the public press concerning it, no one can doubt, we think that both in Congress and out of it the views of the President in favor of national good faith, and against all fillibustering expeditions in violation of law, will be most thoroughly sustained.

G G POINDEXTER, ESQ.

The Clarksville (Tenn.) Jeffersonian, published at Mr. Poindexter's home, pays him the following welldeserved compliment:

"We are gratified to learn from Washington that our esteemed townsman and talented friend, G. G. Poindexter, has received the appointment of chief clerk of the Post Office Department. The position is a very high and responsible one, and the fine talents which Mr. P, will bring to the discharge of its duties will be of great advantage to the department, and win for him a large amount of applause. The announcement of Mr. Poindexter's appointment was received with a universal expression of satisfaction and approval."

DEATH OF CAPT. HUMBER, U. S. A. Late information from Fort Smith, Arkansas, informs us of the death of Capt. Humber, in garrison at that place. He had just returned from Utah.

MEASURES, NOT MEN.

The enemies of the democratic party are every-where predicting its disruption, and rejoicing in the hope that it is soon to be broken up and destroyed. Whilst we are in no way surprised that such a hope should fill them with joy, and can readily understand the grounds upon which their predictions are based, nanimous consent to take up the joint resolution from we do not entertain the slightest fears of their ever It is true that prominent members of the dem

cratic party have seen proper to differ with the adof resolutions proposing to raise a special committee ministration upon its Kansas and Central-American intend to cut themselves loose from the democrati unendments were offered and discussed. Finally, a party; and, indeed, if such be their intention, it would not necessarily, or even probably, end in the disruption of that party. The very idea upon which the democratic organization is based, and on which it has invariably acted, will save it from such a catastrophe. With measures, and not men, as the foundation-wall upon which it is built, it necessarily follows that it can never be destroyed so long as it adheres to this as the fundamental doctrine of its existence. Like all other parties it has its great lights-men to whom it is deeply attached, and whose lead it delights to follow. But this attachment springs less from any partiality of the party towards its leaders than from admiration of commanding abilities, coupled with long and consistent devotion to the great doctrines upon which it is founded; and whenever, therefore we find one of these, no matter how great his personal popularity, deserting the leading measures of the democratic party, we will surely see that party as promptly deserting him. "Men change, but prin ciples live forever;" and immutably fixed as it is upon the unchanging rock of principle, neither the democratic party, nor any respectable portion of it. can ever be made to follow permanently those who. misled by error or influenced by the promptings of smbition, may choose to depart from the great po litical chart laid down for its government. We are not without many examples in support of what we have said. The merest tyro in the history of the democratic party is familiar with the fact that attempts have again and again been made to destroy its organization, by men who had enjoyed its fullest confidence and occupied its highest places of honor and trust. All know the fate of those who deserted their party and made war upon the administration of General Jackson. Whilst he, for adhering firmly and unflinchingly to its great principles, was applauded and sustained by the people, they, as a consequence of deserting them, were driven into political exile, and stripped of their pow er and influence. And few there are who do not remember the fate of one who, after having spent the best years of his life in the ranks of the democ racy, and worn the highest honors in its gift, ingloriously buried himself in a bold attempt to bury his old party. We might give other instances of a like character, but these are sufficient for our purpose and enough to show how vain is the idea that any man, or set of men, no matter how commanding their talents, or how high their positions, can, by deserting the principles of the democratic party, destroy its organization, or materially damage its pros pects of continued and ultimate success. Such attempts have often been made, and as often failed; and such predictions as our opponents are now putting forth have always ended, as these will certainly end, in idle prophecies and unmeaning

> absence of interest felt by our esteemed cotemporary of the National Intelligencer in the "squab bles" of the democratic party has been fully confirmed by observing the very considerable space devoted to the history of the Detroit resolutions in its impression of yesterday. We have submitted our statement of the case, and are content therewith. We beg, however, to say, that, according to the account of the meeting furnished by the opposition paper upon which the Intelligencer relies to settle the conflicting statements of democratic journals, it appears that the hall in which the meeting was held ously 'crowded out' " those who had called the meet ing for a particular purpose, and that it is the proeedings of these intruders, and not of the signers of the call for the meeting, which the Intelligencer endeavors to establish as the genuine proceedings. It must be conceded that any number of persons enjoy the right to call a meeting for any given purpose, and to take such action thereon as they may see proper, free from disturbance by others who may not sympa thize with that purpose. We sincerely regret that our highly-respectable cotemporary should thus seem to have taken under its powerful protection those who, according to the authority it quotes, overruled the proceedings of a meeting in which they were not entitled to participate.

boasts.

In this connexion, we take the liberty of calling the attention of the Intelligencer to the fact that is has omitted, doubtless unintentionally, to publish the Indiana resolution, the subject of some controversy, in a correct form.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

We learn by letters from Aspinwall that the balance of Walker's expedition under Capt. Anderson, upon their arrival at that place in the U. S. steamer Fulton, were transferred to the steam-frigate Wa bash, which would sail for Key West, by way of San Juan del Norte, there to await further directions from the government as to the disposition to be made

The surveying party, under Lieut. Craven, U. S. navy, arrived in the Gulf of Darien on the 2d December. A base line of five thousand four hundred and thirteen feet had been measured by the 5th, and on the 8th the party was to commence ascending the " Atrato" river

FROM NEW MEXICO.

By the last mail from the West we received the Santa Fe Gazette of the 12th December. We are glad to see that the Gazette has passed into new hands, and that our old friend, S. M. Yost, esq., has undertaken its editorial management. It will be a strictly democratic paper. The territorial legislature assembled on the 7th instant. Donaciano Vigil was chosen president of the senate, and Merrill Ashurst speaker of the house. Gov. Rencher's message is given at length, which we shall notice hereafter. There does not appear to be any news of

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON NICARAGUAN AF-FAIRS -- HOW IT IS RECEIVED.

That the President's late message in relation to the arrest of General Walker by Commodore Paulding fully meets the approval of the great mass of the conservative people of the country we have the most gratifying evidences through our exchanges. both of the North and the South. We published a few days since extracts from the Journal of Comnerce and the Richmond Enquirer heartily chdorsng the message, and we to-day lay before our readrs the comments of a few other leading democratic ournals of the country, sustaining the President in equally as strong terms :

It is difficult to understand how the candid and intelligent can refuse assent to the main positions of the clear, temperate, yet decided message of President Buchanan in relation to the fillibustering expedition to Central America. The neutrality principle, here practically applied to the case of Walker, has been sanctioned by all parties and by the great statesmen of our country for sixty years; and is the only one becoming the dignity or the honor of the republic.

public.
neutrality laws are justly severe on those who The neutrality laws are justly severe on those who lawlessly "set on foot" military enterprises in the United States directed against foreign countries; and the oath of his office requires the President to faithfully execute them. This has been done by almost every President; for since the establishment of the government such enterprises, from time to time, have been planned here. But no President ever connived at them; and no President has

From the Republican (Pa.) De We desire to express our hearty admiration of this tatesmanlike message from James Buchanan. His con-lemnation of the lawless spirit of Walker, his abettors demnation of the lawless spirit of Walker, his abettors and sympathizers, is full, positive, and very carnest. While the President thinks that Commodore Paulding committed a grave technical error in arresting Walker on the soil of Nicaragus, he nevertheless highly applauds the intention of that gallant officer, and justifies his conduct in the particular that Walker was obstructing the transit route, which we are obliged by treaty to assist in keeping open and free from all interlopers and pirates like this fellow, Walker. The message is altogether excellent, and in this region, where men are not in the habit of sympathizing with outlaway of any kind, the President is highly applauded for putting his foot down firmly, and resolving to give all the force of his administration to break down these most disreputable forays against feeble neighboring republics with which we are at peace. We are quite confident that his noble stand will have the effect to show the fillibusters how feeble a minority they are in.

sage of the President in relation to the arrest

The message of the President in relation to the arrest of Gen. Walker by Commodore Paulding we publish elsewhere. It will meet the hearty approval of every candid mind. We feel an ample satisfaction in according with an administration which bases its public actions upon such high moral grounds. While keenly alive to an infraction of international obligations, the President regards the right of convolaint as belonging alone to Nicaragua, and right of complaint as belonging alone to Nicaragua, and he safely concludes that there is little prospect of a pro-

he safely concludes that there is little prospect of a pro-test from that quarter.

While the act of Commodore Paulding, so far as it transcends the province of our government in its dealings with foreign powers, is disapproved and disavowed, the intent of that gallant officer is acknowledged as not only above all blame, but to have been dictated by patriotic

and sincerely equitable motives.

The acts of the administration are an admirable com-The acts of the administration are an admirable comment upon the blustering charges of the republican journals against it. In a firm and quiet manner, devoid of parade or partisan aims, and looking to the welfare and honor of the country at large, Mr. Buchanan has sought American progress and the expansion of American influence in Central America only through their legitimate and peaceful channels. And multitudes of all political parties will rise above party reguldies. will rise above party prejudices and approve and his course in this respect.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard.

The President and his cabinet are devoting themselves with diligence and patriotic zeal to the settlement of these questions, (Kansas, Utah, and Nicaragua,) the most important of which is that relating to Kansas. They deserve and are entitled to the sympathy and support of every true democrat in the country. The work of the administration in these and other respects has scarcely begun; and yet we hear already the mutterings of discontent and opposition from our own ranks. Members of Congress and others who are disposed to join this opposition, whether on the Kansas or Nicaraguan questions, have miscalculated their strength and the soundness of their positions if they think they can influence the great body of the democratic party are with the President, and they will continue to stand by him. He may make mistakes—he may commit errors now and then—but the people know that these errors are of the head and not of mistakes—he may commit errors now and then—but the people know that these errors are of the head and not of the heart, and they will not forsake him. The same spirit which sustained Jackson in his contests with the mouster bank and the hosts of federalism still lives and burns in the old democratic party, and it will consume every democrat, big and little, who may array himself without the best reasons against President Buchanan. The democracy of the country will stand by their chosen chief, whatever may happen and wheever may desert

President Buchauan never puts his pen to paper without carrying home to the mind of the reader the conviction that the American people now have at the helm of er powerful, can affect, and on whose states and wisdom the whole country may repose in safety. The meaning of his language is always unmistakable. He writes with clearness and to the point. The position he has assumed, both in his annual message and in the one we publish to-day, in regard to fillibustering, is right and sustained in it. The spirit of lawlessness and rebellion, whether manifested on the plains of Kansas, or in fitting out expeditions against people with whom we are at peace, will meet with prompt restraint at his hands. From the Milwaukee Daily News.

The special message of President Buchanan to the Sente, respecting Gen. William Walker and his arrest and ate, respecting Gen. William Walker and his arrest and return to this country by Commodore Faulding, of which the telegraph transmitted to us, a few days since, a mea-gre abstract, is decisive of the attitude of the administraion with regard to fillibustering. And it was just such a message as the great body of the people of the United States had a right to expect from the President.

HON. HUGH S. LEGARE. We find in the Charleston papers the subjoined letter from ex-President Tyler, inviting the Hon. Hugh S. Legare to a seat in his cabinet. We republish it as a matter of general interest to Mr. Legare's friends

and the public : WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1841.

DEAR SIR: Yesterday, at different hours between 12 and 3 o'clock, I received the resignation of the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, and Navy, and of the Attorney General; and, inasmuch as Congress had adopted a resries of the Treasury, War, and Navy, and of the Attorney General; and, inasmuch as Congress had adopted a resolution to adjourn on to-morrow, I was thereby driven to the necessity of either making nominations forthwith or of devolving the administration of the departments on the chief clerks, and of losing the aid of the Attorney General altegether until Congress again assembled. I, therefore, after consultation with a mutual friend, took the great liberty of sending in your name to the Senate for the Attorney Generalship of the United States. Your high reputation and exalted private and political worth, aron the instant designated you as the wort fit recovery. nigh reputation and exatted private and political worth, upon the instant, designated you as the most fit person for that elevated station, and, not doubting the prempt concurrence of the Senate, I have to express my most earnest hope that no impediment will be found to exist in the way of your acceptance, and that you will reach this city at as early a day as possible. If I require anything else to excuse me for the liberty I have taken with the property of the property is the property of the traction of high tractions. you, be pleased to permit the manifestation of high trust and confidence which is implied in the fact itself to plead and confidence v my full apology.

ny tuli apology.

I tender you assurances of my high personal and po-itical regard. JOHN TYLER.

To the Hon. H. S. LEGARE.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN B. ASHE. - The Texas papers announce the death of Hon. John B. Ashe, which at his home, in Harris county, a short time ago. Col. Ashe was a native of North Carolina, but in early life he removed to Tennessee, where he entered upon the prac-tice of law, and won much distinction at the bar. He was, we believe, a member of the Tennessee legislature LITERARY NOTICES.

The Life of Thomas Jefferson. By Henry S. Bandall, LL. D. 3 vols. Derby and Jackson, publishers.

We have received from the publishers the first volum of Randall's Life of Jefferson, and we are well pleased with it. The name of Thomas Jefferson is in the mouth of every American—is lisped by every prattling schoolby; his public career, his statesmanship, and the prin-ciples upon which he founded the powerful democratic party, which alone can secure the perpetuity of this Union, are as familiar as the history of the revolution; but incidents of this great statesman of a personal character, but not less interesting on that account, have heretofore been wanting to complete the portrait of one who has, to a greater extent than any other, moulded the destinie of the republic. This omission will be supplied by this bicgraphy, and though the work is not without defects of style, and is perhaps too verbose, yet there can be no doubt that it will meet with unparalleled success from the great cagerness of the American people to become acquainted with the private life of Jefferson.

The author has laid upon our table a book just issued from the press of Moore, Welstack, Keys, & Co., of Cir. cinnati, entitled Early Indiana Trials and Sketches Reminisness. By Hon. O. H. Smith.

This work comprises over six hundred pages of reading matter, and besides personal sketches of many of the firs nen of the country, both living and dead, contains some most interesting accounts of the legal trials in the early days of Indiana, interspersed with anecdotes of the bar and the bench that will be found instructive, amusing and highly characteristic of western life. Mr. Smith was for six years a member of the United States Senate from the State of Indiana, and knew personally all the men whose characters and appearance he has sketched in the book before us. These sketches are not so well written as they might have been, and the author himself figure quite too conspicuously in the pages of his book to suit our ideas of good taste, yet, taken altogether, the work is a very interesting one, and well worthy the perusal of the reading public.

MIRANDA AND DEMOCRATIC STATESMEN.

The failure of the United States to co-operate with Miranda did not discourage this brilliant and enthusiastic adventurer; and, for years, he continued to urge his projects for the liberation of his native land. The British nistration continued, also, to repose confidence in Thus Mr. Pitt, in 1804, instructed Sir Home Pop ham, a British naval commander, "to co-operate with General Miranda to the extent of taking advantage of any of his proceedings which might tend to attaining a po-sition on the continent of South America favorable to British trade."

It was with such a purpose—to set on foot a militar

It was with such a purpose—to set on foot a military expedition against a friendly power—that Miranda, in 1805, again appeared in the United States. At this time Jefferson was President and Madison was Secretary of State; and, to say nothing of others, these illustrious statesmen had long coincided that the policy of our country was one of neutrality, peace, and independence as to foreign nations. This will be found urged by Jefferson in letters cotemporary with the formation of the government, and while he was in Europe in 1787—8; and this policy he pursued through his splendid career as Secretary of State under Washington. In 1793 he thus gives emphatic assurances of public faith and neutrality as to foreign nations:

"Our real friendship for them all, our desire to pursue ourselves the path of peace as the only one leading

suc ourselves the path of peace as the only one leading surely to prosperity, and our wish to preserve the moral of our citizens from being vitiated by courses of lawles plunder and murder, may assure you that our proceedings in this respect will be with good faith, fervor, and vigilance."

Columns from Jefferson's correspondence at this period

Columns from Jefferson's correspondence at this period might be quoted, showing that he was not only in favor of (to use his own words) "a mere English neutrality," but "a manly neutrality, claiming the liberal rights ascribed to that condition." He knew at the period of the remarkable negotiations we have related, as well as before it, the tendency of Hamilton and the federal leaders to an English alliance; and language deprecatory of it will be found all along this period of his correspondence. It was in pursuance of his advocacy of "a manly neutrality" that Jefferson, as Secretary of State, encountered the mad projects of Genet with a soundness of principle and strength of argument that will remain an enduring monument of his genius and statesmanship. At this very time the democratic party were largely in sympathy with Genet; but so confidently did Jefferson rely on the good sense and intelligence of the people—so sure was he that public faith and honor would be seen and appreciated—that on the 6th of August, 1793, when the Genet fever was at its heighth, he assured President Washington that Genet would be abandoned by the republicans the moment they knew the nature of his conduct.

With such yiews and such an application of them did

would be abandoned by the republicans the moment they knew the nature of his conduct.

With such views and such an application of them did President Jefferson, in 1801, announce, as one of the maxims of good government, "peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none;" and in his 1804 inaugural, after his invaluable experience, he declared, "We are firmly convinced, and we act on that conviction, that with nations, as with individuals, our interests, soundly calculated, will be found inseparable from our moral duties." While all through his correspondence there is the justest sympathy with nations struggling for their freedom, there will be found no schemes of ambition, no plans of conquest, no grand alliances, no other view than a confidence that time would peacefully and properly widen our national area.

than a confidence that time would peacefully and properly widen our national area.

It was to a cabinet with such views that Miranda made, in 1805, his application for co-operation. "He informed us," Jefferson writes, "he was about to attempt the liberation of his native country from bondage, and intimated a hope of our aid, or connivance at least. He was at once informed that although we had great cause of complaint opainst Spain, and even of war, yet whenever we should think proper to act as her enemy it should be openly and above-board, and that our hostility should never be exercised by such petry means." Still the political enemies of the President charged him with favoring this expedition; but he repels the charge with indignation. "That the expedition of Miranda," he writes March 22, 1806, "was countenanced by me is an absolute falsehood, let it have gone from whom it might; and I am satisfied it is equally so as to Mr. Madison. To know as much of it as we could was our duty, but not to encourage it." Jefferson concludes a long and admirable letter on this subject, in 1809, with these memorable words: "I never did, or countenanced, in public life, a single act inconsistent with the strictest good faith; having never believed there was one code of morality for a public and another for a private man." What a marked difference all this presents to the gigantic scheme of war, conquest, and alliance which the federal leaders entertained in 1798!

The administration knew that Miranda was engaged in purchasing military stores; but against this there was no The administration knew that Miranda was engaged i

The administration knew that Miranda was engaged in purchasing military stores; but against this there was no law, and accordingly no authority for its intervention. The enlistment of men was kept a profound secret; and at length Miranda, in the Leander, with about three hundred men, sailed from New York. AtSt. Domingo he was joined by two schooners; but from this place intelligence was sent to the governor of Caraccas, who sent out a few Spanish vessels against Miranda. As he was pursuing his voyage to Caraccas they fell in with the expedition, captured the two schooners, while Miranda escaped in the Le-

spanish vesses against attranta. As fee was pursuing in voyage to Caraccas they fell in with the expedition, captured the two schooners, while Miranda escaped in the Leander to Grenada, and thence to Trinidad. Fifty-seven of his followers were taken in the schooners. Miranda landed on the continent; but the people did not join him, and the expedition was all entire failure.

The Spanish consul, at the time Miranda sailed, was in New York; but so secret was the adventurer's movements that he gave no information to the government as to enlisting men until it was too late to prevent their departure. Col. Smith, John Adams son, William Steuben Smith, John Adams writes, "was taken from college when senior sophister and on the point of taking a degree, and sent with Miranda;" and he figures as aid-decamp to the commander-in-chief, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. John Adams knew nothing of this until weeks after Miranda sailed. But it is not necessary to our purpose to follow the romantic narrative of this exweeks after Miranda salled. But it is not necessary to our purpose to follow the romantic narrative of this ex-pedition. The collector of the customs who sided Mi-randa in enlisting men was dismissed. Mr. Ogden, who supplied the arms, was prosecuted, but was acquitted by

The asseverations of President Jefferson, To the Hon. H. S. LEGARE.

The Texas papers and the death of Hon. John B. Ashe, which occurred his home, in Harris county, a short time ago. Col. the was a native of North Carolina, but in early life he moved to Tennessee, where he entered upon the practic of law, and won much distinction at the bar. He is, we believe, a member of the Tennessee legislature is exertal terms, and was also elected to Congress from at State.

The asseverations of President Jefferson, in perfect keeping with his whole neutrality policy, must be deemed end conclusive as to his refusal to encourage Miranda's expedition; and it is worthy of notice that the proclamations issued by Miranda worfully disappointed his followers by being entirely silent about any connexion of the expedition; and it is worthy of notice that the proclamations issued by Miranda worfully disappointed his followers by being entirely silent about any connexion of the expedition; and it is worthy of notice that the proclamations issued by Miranda worfully disappointed his followers by being entirely silent about any connexion of the expedition; and it is worthy of notice that the proclamations issued by Miranda worfully disappointed his followers by being entirely silent about any connexion of the expedition; and it is worthy of notice that the proclamations issued by Miranda worfully disappointed his followers by being entirely silent about any connexion of the expedition; and it is worthy of notice that the proclamations issued by Miranda worfully disappointed his followers by being entirely silent about any connexion of the expedition; and it is worthy of notice that the proclamations issued by Miranda worfully disappointed his followers by being entirely silent about any connexion of the expedition; and it is worthy of notice that the proclamations issued by Miranda worfully disappointed his followers by being entirely silent about any connexion of the expedition; and it is worthy of notice that the connexions of the connexions of the connexions of the connexio

the constant hospitality of the British naval commanders

Thus the democratic administration of Jefferson, for Thus the democratic administration of Jenerson, avorable as it was to the extension of the American area held that it was a national duty to keep the public faith, and rigorously punish violations of the neutrality law Miranda himself, though evidently straining a point, wrote from Washington to one of his friends, December 14, 1805, as to the administration: "Their tacit appro-bation and good wishes are evidently for us, and they do not see any difficulty that may prevent the citizens of the not see any difficulty that may prevent the citizens of the United States in attending or sending supplies for this object, provided the public laws should not be openly violated." Probably Madison admitted in full the great right of emigration—the right to purchase military stores; but the declaration Jefferson makes as to Madison forbids the idea that any other encouragement than good wishes for the success of the people of South America in their struggles for liberty was held out. The first inaugural of Madison has the following pregnant passage:

"Indulging no passions which trespass on the rights and repose of other nations, it has been the true glory of the United States to cultivate peace by observing justice, and to entitle themselves to the respect of the nations of war by fulfilling their neutral obligations with the most scrupulous impartiality. If there be candor in the world, the truth of these assertions will not be questioned."

A retrospect of the democratic policy in Jefferson's day, as to foreign nations, shows a scrupulous respect to the public faith in connexion with a comprehensive regard to our national interests. No one of the statesmen of that day has left on record sounder views of intermen of that day has left on record sounder views of international law than has Jefferson; and no one was more alive
to the stern duty which, in the course of events, might be
demanded by the great law of national self-preservation.
A remarkable instance of his sagacity, which we do not
recollect to have seen noticed, occurs in a cabinet paper,
dated July 12, 1790, on the conduct which the United
States should observe towards Great Britain and Spain,
in case they sought conquests on our southern quarter.
He would say to them that "we should view with extreme unessiness any attempt of either power to seize the

in case they sought conquests on our southern quarter. He would say to them that "we should view with extreme uneasiness any attempt of either power to seize the possessions of the other on our frontier, as we consider our own safety interested in a due balance between our neighbors;" and Jefferson is particular to have it understood that this declaration should apply to future conquests in South America as well as North America! So far sighted was this illustrious man! Here is foreshed owed the Monroe principle. Here, too, is the principle of the declaration which our government made, about 1820, to all the European courts, that this country could not see with indifference Cuba go out of the hands of Spain into the hands of another foreign power.

Such was the policy of the republican statesmen who opposed fillipustering schemes of conquest and entangling alliances. In marked coincidence with this policy is that of President Buchanan's recent message. As it was in the case of Genet and Miranda, so it is now in the case of Walker—public sympathy, especially in one quarter of the Union, is largely with the adventurer. But when the American intellect fairly and fully grasps the consequences, to our national honor, of the wanton violations of our own laws and the gross disregard of the laws of nations which such expeditions involve, the good sense of the people will as completely drop Walker as it did Genet and Miranda; while the message of President Buchanan, just to the policy of American progress and also to the principles of the supremacy of law, will be universally admitted to be a true exponent of American honor and public faith. honor and public faith

GENERAL ORDERS UNITED STATES ARMY

No. 2. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, No. 2. New York, January 14, 1858

No. 2. New York, January 14, 1858.

1. The four companies of the 1st dragoons now stationed in the department of New Mexico are transferred to the department of the Pacific.

The general commanding the department of New Mexico will, as soon after the receipt hereof as the necessary arrangements can be made and the season will permit, either abandon Fort Buchanan or relieve the dragoons now stationed there, as shall, in his judgment, be best for the service, and make all necessary provision and give all needful orders for the march of the dragoons to Fort Yuma, and for the care of the public property, &c., which it may be found necessary to leave behind.

The general commanding the department of the Pacific will take care to send orders to Fort Yuma, giving such further instructions to these companies as to their stations, the routes they are to take to them, and the supfurther instructions to these companies as to their sta-tions, the routes they are to take to them, and the sup-plies to be furnished, &c., as he may deem necessary. The means of transportation taken from Fort Buchanar to Fort Yuma will not be sent back, but will also be

to Fort Yuma will not be sent back, but will also be transferred to the department of the Pacific.

II. So much of the military department of Utah as lies west of the 117th degree of longitude will be included in the department of the Pacific.

III. The pamphlet entitled "Rules for the Management and Cleaning of the Rifle Musket, model of 1855, for the use of the Soldiers," adopted by the War Department for the government of the United States troops, will be considered public property, and borns on returns accordingly.

ordingly.

By command of Brevet Lieutenant General Scott

The Washington correspondent of the New York Triane says that Mr. Badger, of North Carolina, who is now Washington in attendance on the Supreme Court, openly denounces the Lecompton constitution as a flarant swindle, and sustains Mr. Douglas in vindicating he principle that he and the southern senators asserted in 1854." Nothing of a political nature would gratify Mr. Badger more than the disruption and defeat of the national democratic party. But Mr. B. will be disappointed. The democratic party does not depend upon w gain no strength among true democrats North or Sou the support which Mr. Badger is giving him.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTORIES.—Mr. J. L. Rogers, in a letter to the National American, says that in Georgia the Roswell Company has been very successful, paying regularly from ten to fourteen per cent. dividends, and extending their works. There are a number of establishments in North Alabama and Western Tennessee that have been eminently successful, among them the Bell Factory near Huntaville, which has for many years been paying large profits from the manufacture of various kinds of plaids, checks, tickings, &c., which cosmand in the markets where they sell a higher price than those from any other factory. All their operatives are negroes, owned by the company. Their establishment is now worth some \$400,000. Martin Weakly & Co., near Florence, Alabama, have succeeded equally as well. They commenced about en years ago with one small factory; in a few years they built a second, larger than the first, and during this past summer have completed a third and very extensive one. In 1855 they cleared 50 per cent. on their investments. The American says: SOUTHERN MANUFACTORIES. Mr. J. L. Rogers, in a let-

The American says:

"Arkansas and Texas present very inviting fields for
"Arkansas and Texas present very inviting fields for
"Arkansas and Texas present very inviting fields for
"Arkansas and Texas present very inviting fields for nanufacturing enterprise in the

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON. Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

The proprietor begs leave to call the attention of strangers and the distants of Washington to a very superior article of Holland gin, which he introduced to the American public under the name of Wolfa's Schle

in introduced to the American public under the name of Wolfa's Schlelam Aromatic Schnappe.

This gin is manufactured by the proprietor exclusively at his distilry in Schledam, Holland. It is made from the best barley that can
be procured in Europa at any cost, and flavored and medicated, not by
the common harsh berry, but by the most choice botanical variety of
the aromatic Italian jumper herry, whose more vinous extract is dilibed and rectified with its spirituous solvent, and thus becomes a conentrated lineture of exquisite flavor and aroma, altogether transcentag in its cordial and medicinal properties any alcoholic beverage
cretofore known.

The proprietor has submitted it to nearly the whole medical faculty

heretofore known.

The proprietor has submitted it to nearly the whole medical faculty of the United States, and has received answers from about four thousand physicians and chemists, who endorse it, over their signatures, as a most desirable addition to the materia medica.

Persons who purchase should be careful to get the genuine article, as the whole country is flooded with counterfesis and initiations.

Put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen each, and to

the respectable druggists and greeers in the United States.
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CHAR. B. KESSY, Cor. Sec. P. S.

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